Natural Gas

Table 6.5 Notes

- 1. See Table 8.3a for the amount of natural gas used to produce electricity and Table 8.3d for the amount of natural gas used to produce useful thermal output at combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. See Appendix G for the "Classification of Power Plants into Energy-Use Sectors," and Appendix H, "Estimating and Presenting Power Sector Fuel Use in EIA Publications and Analyses," for a description of revised electric power statistics in this report.
- 2. Natural gas consumption statistics are compiled from surveys of natural gas production, transmission, and distribution companies and from surveys of electric power generation. Consumption by sector from these surveys is compiled on a national and individual State basis and then balanced with national and individual State supply data. Included in the data are the following: Residential Sector-Consumption by private households for space heating, cooking, and other household uses; Commercial Sector-Consumption by nonmanufacturing establishments, by municipalities for institutional heating and lighting, and those engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (through 1995). The commercial sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments; Industrial Sector-Consumption by establishments engaged primarily in processing unfinished materials into another form of product (includes mining, petroleum refining, manufacturing, and agriculture, forestry, and fishing (beginning in 1996), and natural gas industry use for lease and plant fuel). The industrial sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities; Transportation Sector-Natural gas transmission (pipeline) fuel, and natural gas delivered for use as vehicle fuel; and Electric Power Sector (electric utilities and independent power producers)-Consumption for electricity generation and useful thermal output at electricity-only and CHP plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public—i.e., NAICS 22 plants.
- **3.** Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." As a result, for 1989 through 1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption.

In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

- **4.** Beginning with 1965, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.73 p.s.i.a. at 60° F. For prior years, the pressure base was 14.65 p.s.i.a. at 60° F.
- 5. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table 6.5 Web Page

 $http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas_/natural_gas/info_glance/natural_gas.html.$

Table 6.5 Sources

Residential, Commercial Total, and Lease and Plant Fuel 1949-2000; Pipeline Fuel 1950-2000; Other Industrial Total and Total Consumption 1949-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 2000* (November 2001), Table 95.

Residential, Commercial Total, Pipeline Fuel 2001; Other Industrial Total 1993-2001: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural Gas and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Lease and Plant Fuel 2001: EIA, Natural Gas Monthly (May 2002), Table 3.

CHP and Electric Power Sector: Tables 8.3b-8.3e.Vehicle Fuel: 1990-1991—EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 2000* (November 2001), Table 95. 1992-1995—Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for EIA (McLean, VA, July 1996) and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. 1996-2001—EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

All Other Data: Calculated.